

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE
A FIRESIDE COMPANION.
It is true if you see it in
THE BEE.
DON'T BORROW THIS PAPER.

THE BEE

WASHINGTON

VOL. XXV NO. VIII

WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY JULY 22 1905

THE NIAGARA MOVEMENT

NEW NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR RACE WEAL LAUNCHED AT BUFFALO. DUBOIS AT ITS HEAD.

A national conference of colored men called by Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, of Atlanta, Georgia, author of the "Souls of the Black Folk," with representatives present from fourteen States, which has been convening her since Tuesday morning, adjourned this morning. A national organization was formed called "The Niagara Movement," with a General Secretary, a General Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, composed of State Secretaries, who are in turn the heads of State Committees.

Various lines of work for the welfare of the colored people were mapped out and our national committees were selected for each line of endeavor. A short platform was adopted espousing the principles of equal educational, civil, economic, and political opportunities and rights, and advocating freedom of criticism, opposition to a subsidized race press, and a united effort to realize these ideals under a wise, pure and courageous leadership.

Professor DuBois was elected General Secretary and George H. Jackson, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, Treasurer. On Thursday a pleasure trip was taken to Niagara Falls.

The conference addressed the following address to the country:

THE NIAGARA MOVEMENT.

Address to the Country.

The members of the conference, known as the Niagara Movement, assembled in annual meeting in Buffalo, July 11th, 12th and 13th, 1905, congratulate the Negro-Americans on certain undoubted evidences of progress in last decade, particularly the increase of intelligence, the buying of property, the checking of crime, the uplift in home life, the advance in literature and art, and the demonstration of constructive ability in the conduct of great religions, economic and educational institutions.

At the same time we believe that this class of American citizens should protest emphatically and continually against the curtailment of their political rights. We believe in manhood suffrage; we believe that no man is so good, intelligent or wealthy as to be entrusted wholly with the welfare of his neighbor.

We believe also in protest against the curtailment of our civil rights. All American citizens have the right of equal treatment in places of public entertainment according to their behavior and their deserts.

We especially complain against the denial of equal opportunities to us economic life; in the rural districts of the South this amounts to peonage and virtual slavery; all over the South it tends to crush labor and small business enterprises; and everywhere American prejudice, helped often by iniquitous laws, is making it more difficult for Negro-Americans to earn a decent living.

Common school education should be free to all American children and compulsory. High school training should be adequately provided for all, and college training should be the monopoly of no class or race in any section of our common country. We believe that in defense of its own institutions, the United States should aid common school education, particularly in the South, where the Negro-Americans are almost wholly without such provisions. We favor well-equipped trade and technical schools for the training of artisans, and the need of adequate and liberal endowment for a few institutions of higher education must be patient to sincere well-wishers of the race.

We demand upright judges in courts, juries selected without discrimination on account of color and the same measure of punishment and the same efforts at reformation for black as for white offenders. We need orphanages and farm schools for dependent children, juvenile reformatory for delinquents, and the abolition of the dehumanizing conviction-lease system.

We note with alarm the evident retrogression in this land, of sound public opinion on the subject of manhood rights, republican government and human brotherhood, and we pray

God that this nation will not degenerate into a mob of boasters and oppressors, but rather return to the faith of the fathers, that all men were created free and equal, with certain inalienable rights.

We plead for health—for an opportunity to live in decent houses and localities, for chance to rear our children in physical and moral cleanliness.

We hold up for public execution the conduct of two opposite classes of men: the practice among employers of importing ignorant Negro-American laborers in emergencies, and then neither affording them protection nor permanent employment; and the practice of labor unions of proscribing and boycotting and oppressing thousands of their fellow-toilers, simply because they are black. These methods have accentuated and will accentuate the war of labor and capital, and they are disgraceful to both sides.

We refuse to allow the impression to remain that the Negro-American assets to inferiority, is submissive under oppression and apologetic before insults. Through helplessness we may submit, but the voice of protest of ten million Americans must never cease to assail the ears of their fellows, so long as America is unjust.

Any discrimination based simply on race or color is barbarous, we care not how hallowed it be by custom, expediency, or prejudice. Differences made on account of ignorance, immorality, poverty or disease are legitimate methods of fighting evil, and against them we have no word of protest; but discriminations based simply and solely on physical peculiarities, place of birth, color or skin, are relics of that unreasoning human savagery of which the world is and ought to be thoroughly ashamed.

We protest against the Jim-crow car, since its effect is and must be to make us pay first-class fare for third-class accommodations, render us open to insults and discomfort and to crucify wantonly our manhood, womanhood and self-respect.

We regret that this nation has never seen fit adequately to reward the black soldiers who in its five wars have defended their country with their blood, and yet have been systematically denied the promotions which their abilities deserve. And we regard as unjust, the exclusion of black boys from the military and navy training schools.

We urge upon Congress the enactment of appropriate legislation for securing the proper enforcing of those articles of freedom, the thirteenth and fifteenth amendments of the Constitution of the United States.

We repudiate the monstrous doctrine that the oppressor should be the sole authority of the rights of the oppressed.

The Negro race in America stolen, ravished and degraded, struggling up through difficulties and oppression, needs sympathy and receives criticism; needs help and is given hindrance, needs protection and is given mob-violence, needs justice and is given chartiy, needs leadership and is given cowardice and apology, needs bread and is given stone. This nation will never stand justified before God until these things are changed.

Especially are we surprised and astonished at the recent attitude of the Church of Christ—on the increase of a desire to bow to racial prejudice, to narrow the bounds of human brotherhood, and to segregate black men in some outer sanctuary. This is wrong, unchristian and disgraceful to the twentieth century civilization.

Of the above grievances we do not hesitate to complain, and to complain loudly and insistently. To ignore, overlook, or apologize for these wrongs, is to prove ourselves unworthy of freedom. Persistent manly agitation is the way to liberty, and toward this goal the Niagara Movement has started and asks the co-operation of all men of all races.

At the same time we want to acknowledge with deep thankfulness the help of our fellowmen from the abolitionist down to those who today

What I Saw And Heard

There are several applicants for assistant prosecuting attorney at the police court. Quite a number of candidates are in the field, but none have announced themselves as yet. The claim of the colored attorney is that he should have representation in both branches of the police court. Attorneys Peyton, Jones and one or two others state emphatically that they don't want the place. Attorneys Gray, Cobb, Gregory and Horner would not object being appointed. District Attorney Baker is a Maryland Republican and the colored lawyers state if he does not appoint a colored man none will ever be appointed.

Tom Fortune, who has but little love for department clerks, will no doubt regret them to discontinue their subscription to his paper. Secretary Shaw will investigate the "hat box" and "Jim Crow" corner at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Just why all colored men are placed in this particular spot, I am

Paragraphic News

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.
Several hundred delegates met at Toledo, Ohio, to attend the twelfth annual convention of the National Hay Association. The convention lasted three days.

The depot of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, at Louisville, Ky., loss is estimated at \$300,000.

Mr. J. George Wright, Indian Inspector for the Indian Territory, has come to Washington, on business with the Interior Department.

Richard Wareham, the eldest member of the Knights of Pythias died at his home, Rock Island, Ill., last week, of heart failure. He was seventy years old, and was also the last surviving charter member of the original lodge, which was started at Washington, D. C.

A large four-story building was blown down at Winnipeg, Man., last week by a wind storm. Four persons were killed and nearly a dozen injured.



HON. JOHN A. MERRITT, CITY POSTMASTER,
Who Will see that Colored Men Receive a Square Deal.

unable to state.

No one believes that Public Printer Palmer has committed any offense. The country has too much faith in his honesty and integrity. It is hoped that the colored people will see the necessity of patronizing their own places that don't discriminate.

I called in the saloon at the corner of 7th and F streets a few days ago and called for a glass of sarsaparilla. I was told that it was fifty cents a bottle. I was with a friend and he remarked to the bar tender that he didn't care about the price. The bar tender reluctantly poured out the drinks after which he was handed ten cents. He took one glass and threw it upon the floor. Of course I didn't care about that. We walked out unmolested. This is not the only place in town that acts as this individual.

I am glad to state that we have

places of our own now in which we can be served in first-class style, not only saloons, but first-class drug stores.

My friend Lankford has a first-class building now. He means to succeed in his business as an architect.

The Board of Education is doing a good work for the public schools. I have great confidence in Mr. Bundy. He is the people's benefactor and has done a great deal for the graduates. The people are satisfied with him.

FAIRPLAY.

The condition of Mrs. Grant, wife of the Bishop, remains unchanged. She was stricken with paralysis about three weeks ago and has been unconscious the greater part of the time since. Her recovery is doubtful.—The Indianapolis World.

Negro education in the South is largely in Negro hands. The results will depend chiefly upon efficiency and enthusiasm.—The Afro American Presbyterian.

Rev. Homer Anthony of Arkansas, a delegate to the Baptist Congress, was struck by a truck last Saturday, which proved fatal.

Ralph Leete, who was a personal friend of President Lincoln and Chief Justice Chase, died at Ironton, Ohio, last Saturday at the age of eighty-three years. He was author of the great seal of Ohio.

Mr. Frederick I. Allen, the commissioner of patents, has gone to Auburn, N. Y., for a short time. He will be gone about ten days.

District Attorney John E. Ballad; Assistant Solicitor, Harry T. Kings顿, and William Born, of Collingswood, N. J., were seriously injured at Philadelphia, Pa., by the elevator falling in which they were, from the fifth floor in the Land Title Building.

Six persons were burned to death at Wabasha, Minn., this week at the Depot Hotel. The fire was caused by the explosion of a gas tank.

H. Cleveland Beattie, president of the Blue Ridge railway and cashier of the First National Bank of Greenville, S. C., died at his home last Saturday at that place.

A shock from an earthquake was felt at Portland, Me., last Saturday. It happened at 5:10 A. M. and lasted about ten seconds. The trembling awoke many people from their sleep.

It is said that the President has appointed John Hicks, of Wisconsin, to be United States Minister to Chile.

The National Waterways Commission closed July fourteenth. They will assemble again at Buffalo, September eleventh and twelfth.

Vice Admiral George Monti has arrived at San Francisco, from Chile, on a tour of the world.

The President approved the sen-

tence of dismissal of Maj. Carrington, from the army by court-martial. He was convicted of misappropriating the funds of the Philippine government.

The annual meeting of the Ohio State Bar Association closed last week.

Second Lieutenant Charles D. Daly of the Artillery and Frederick W. Manley, 13th Infantry, who have been graduated from the United States Military Academy have been told to report to the chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission in this city.

Plans are being made for the erection of a large immigrant station on Ellis Island in New York harbor. San Francisco is to have a detention station that will accommodate a large number of immigrants.

It is stated that the State of New Hampshire wants to participate in entertaining the Russians and Japanese peace envoys when they will hold their conference in Portsmouth, N. H., next month.

President Roosevelt received many distinguished callers at Oyster Bay last week.

The seventy-fifth annual convention of the America Institute of Instruction closed last week at Portland, Maine. There were over a thousand members present. Several addresses were made.

The successor of Count Cassini, Baron Rosen, went to New York last Tuesday to present his credentials to the President. On last Thursday Mr. Pierce accompanied Baron Rosen to Oyster Bay, when he presented his letters to the President.

GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

Mr. P. S. Wister, the Washington correspondent of the Pioneer Press, has this to say in reply to Mr. Fortune of the New York Age:

T. Thomas Fortune has lately acquired a mania for attacking government clerks, but forgets that government clerks started him in the newspaper business, and, I take it, that he also remembers that one of the men inconvenienced himself to the extent of placing a mortgage upon his property to do it. Does Tom remember? It seems that if Tom had remembered the party making the sacrifice would now be in his own home; but, alas! it is not so. T. Thomas speaks of a failure in life. We are not very clear as to what constitutes a failure. But we are inclined to believe that a man who "drinks excessively," "subsidizes" his newspaper, in case he should be an editor, in order to keep bread, is a failure in life. For a man to sell his convictions, or trifles them for filthy lucre is worse than a failure. He is a moral coward, a man to be shunned, to be marked as one who at the time is being placed in him "will sell out."

Mr. Fortune, acting "mouthpiece," proclaims Booker's hate for higher institutions of learning, and says very erroneously that there were no colored men in the senior and freshman classes of Harvard this year. He went on to say that about the same condition exists at Howard University; that very few boys from the District of Columbia want higher education. He then proceeded to say get it, and get the "tech." What did you get, Tom? You seem to have prospered. But you may have an inner consciousness that your way has not been right, therefore you advise.

T. Thomas, it would seem wise for which are always odious, and conduct you to eliminate the gross comparisons a clean sheet, in so far as a subsidized sheet can be clean.

Mr. L. M. Hershaw is one of the brainiest men of our race. He is a man who believes in something, and does not hesitate to say it. He is not for sale; is a man of clean life, has a lovely home, and sheds the light of good cheer and hope wherever he goes. When he speaks he says something, and if the editor of The Age could stay in his presence for a short time he would be an improved man. As it is, the editor of The Age is working out his subsidy, and cannot therefore spend time outside the subsidy zone. All honor to L. M. Hershaw; he is a man and a patriot, a true citizen, and all that can be said of him is that he is one of nature's noblemen.

ONLY \$2.00 TO
CUMBERLAND AND DRETURN.
ONLY \$1.35 TO
BERKELEY SPRINGS AND RE-
TURN.

ONLY \$1.00 TO
HARPER'S FERRY AND MARTINS-
BURG AND RETURN VIA
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Special train leaves Washington Sunday, July 30, at 8:05 A. M.
Beautiful scenery en route.

Most delightful season in the moun-
tains.

JIM CROWISM

A Hot Box at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing—Colored Men Complain and Suffocate—Who is Responsible?

The Bee last week briefly stated the hardships that the colored employees had to undergo at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. There is strictly "Jim-Crow" corner in that department for colored men. This "Jim-Crow" corner is designated as the "rag house." The thermometer during this kind of weather ranges from one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty. How the employees stand it The Bee is unable to state.

If they refuse to work they are discharged. What must they do under the circumstances? There are ten mangles or drying machines in this "Jim-Crow" corner. There are six drying boxes, one new large drying machine which is too hot for human beings to stand behind it. There are two operators in the front of this machine and one behind it who sees that the rags are properly taken off. This individual has nothing on but a thin undershirt. He is from the North and was applicable for the position after having passed the necessary examination.

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BISHOP SMITH SUSPENDED.
* (From the Memphis Citizen.)
Special to the Citizen:

Atlanta, Ga., Thursday.—Bishop Henry McNeal Turner, senior Bishop of the African M. E. Church, received a cablegram from South Africa signed by Rev. Tantsi and others, announcing the suspension of Bishop Charles Spencer Smith. The cause of the suspension was not stated, but a letter containing full details will follow the cablegram.

Bishop Smith was assigned to South Africa by the General Conference one year ago, and it seems he has had considerable trouble ever since. He came to America about six months ago, at which time a special meeting of the Council was called and after hearing from him he was ordered back to the field of his labors.

CHANGES BRIDES TO SUIT.

Widow of 38, Falling Groom, He Proposes to Damsel of 18 and Couple Is Married.

Baltimore, Md.—Mrs. Ida Gosnell, a widow of 38, was to have married John C. Dorer, nine years her junior, and arrangements had been perfected for a wedding at the home of Mr. Oler, a mutual friend.

The guests attended, and, with the minister, awaited the coming of the bridal pair. Mr. Dorer was on time, but the bride-to-be did not come.

Messengers dispatched to her house came back with the information that the widow had changed her mind.

Those present were not to be cheated in this way. The refreshments had arrived, and it was decided to go on with the reception.

So they did, when Mr. Dorer decided to marry a Miss Higgins, and proposed before the company dispersed. He was accepted.

This settled, it was up to Mr. Dorer to secure another license. Taking the one he had, he waited at the door of the courthouse until the clerk arrived. He wanted the names changed, but this could not be done, so he got another.

Mr. Dorer and Miss Higgins went to the parsonage of the Starr Methodist church and were married by the pastor, Rev. G. W. Haddaway. Mr. Oler acted as best man, and Miss Alice Cassell was bridesmaid.

Upon returning to the home of Mr. Oler the wedding party entered upon another reception.

Mrs. Dorer is only 18 years of age, and the bridegroom says he is very well satisfied with the change.

FLYING SNAKE IN VIRGINIA.

Reptile with Wings, That Fed on Birds, Is Killed in King George.

Comorn, Va.—A most remarkable and uncommon "flying snake" that was captured and killed at "Berry plain," the home of John S. Dickinson, in this county, a few days ago, has attracted wide attention.

The curious reptile was first noticed flying about in the air, presenting the appearance of an ordinary snake attached to a strange looking bird.

As far as is known, it never once descended to the earth and crawled on the ground after the manner of snakes, but it would occasionally alight in trees and catch such birds as best suited its fancy.

It was finally killed and proved to be five feet long and about one inch in diameter of body. It had wings of good size, covered with feathers.

"Berry plain," where the curious thing made its advent and met its untimely end, is one of the finest plantations in King George, being situated on the banks of the Rappahannock. It is conjectured by some that the "flying snake" may have come from an impenetrable marsh of the river or some neighboring creek.

But this theory is not accepted by many, for, as far as can be learned, nothing bearing a similarity to this serpent was ever before seen or heard of anywhere in this section of the country.

SHE DANCES 12 HOURS.

Wrongfully Convicted Man Sends Statement by Using a Unique Method.

Rome.—The prayers of a prisoner on the island of Porto Lougour were answered when a petition written by him was placed in the hands of the minister of justice.

A swallow was used by the prisoner to convey his plea, and the remarkable thing is that it has at last reached the person for whom it was destined. Signor Jachola, keeper of the Campo lighthouse on the island of Elba, captured the bird.

Noticing a scrap of paper which was attached to one of its feet, he removed it and found it was a letter written by Bruno Cataldo, who stated that he had been wrongfully convicted of murder and had been in prison since 1885. It added that, the swallow having entered through the grating of his cell, Cataldo had attached his appeal to its foot, hoping that it might be forwarded to the minister of justice or to the king. Signor Jachola forwarded the appeal.

INDIAN IS A STENOGRAPHER

Young Red Man, a Shorthand Writer, Has a Remarkable Accomplishment.

Muskogee, I. T.—There is in the employ of the Dawes commission a young Choctaw who is one of the few stenographers in the United States who can take dictation in shorthand in three languages. This man's name is L. J. Collins. He speaks Choctaw and Chickasaw with as much fluency as he does English. He is about 30 years old. His father was a full-blood Choctaw Indian, and his mother Chickasaw. While his father lived he learned to speak Choctaw. When he went to the Chickasaw country with his mother, that language seemed as easy for him as the Choctaw. When his mother died, he was picked up by a white family, and allowed to study with them under a governess. He worked his way through the Indian schools and finally finished a course in stenography.

CUPID ROUTS "BACH" GIRLS

Club Disrupted by Little Archer and Sixteen Marriages Are Then Booked.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Sixteen young women, members of the Bachelor Girls' club, claiming Corry, Pa., as their home, arrived in Buffalo for a wholesale marriage at the Robinson hotel. Their ages range from 24 to 28 years.

In 1900 they organized the Bachelor Girls' club and each took an oath not to marry as long as the organization was in existence. It is understood they have fallen one by one before Cupid's army, and that they decided to become brides in a bunch, which arrangement was agreed to by their suitors.

The young women arrived in Buffalo and there were married.

Marry on Merry-Go-Round. In St. Louis a few days ago a man and a woman were married on a merry-go-round while it was in operation. Later they will be likely to take matrimony more seriously.

Traction Question.

With automobiles bumping street cars off the track in Chicago, the traction question there becomes even more complicated.

COW EATS CLOTHES LINE.

Result, Friendship Is Severed Between Close Neighbors—Bovine an Epicure.

Portland, Ore.—This city has an omnivorous cow, whose preference lies to the washing hanging on clotheslines.

I. Wickman is the owner of the cow that would have been more nearly in accord with the eternal scheme of things had she been born a goat. She craves boots and shoes, rubber goods, and such like. This hunger has frequently led to hostilities between her owner and his neighbors, and has won her the appellation of "the brindle rag-chewer."

As the result of a foraging expedition made by the cow Wickman and Nick Spady, who lives in the adjoining lot, are at daggers drawn.

The bovine epicure rose early from her slumbers recently and spied an undershirt and other garments hanging invitingly on a line in Spady's yard, close to the fence.

Spady witnessed the disappearance of the last article. Filled with indignation, he grabbed a club, and vaulting over the fence beat the omnivorous animal full sore. Wickman was called to the scene by the bellowing of the cow, remonstrated with her assailant, and called in Policeman Adams, who was informed that Spady had beaten the cow in Wickman's own yard.

The policeman acted King Solomon and advised peace, but there is blood on the moon.

AN INTERESTING GRADUATE

Story of Tek Kah Tsai, Educated at Charles City, Ia., College—Remarkable Progress.

Charles City, Ia.—One of the graduates at the Charles City college this year is Tek Kah Tsai. He is a native of Kiu Kiang, China. He will graduate with the degree of bachelor of arts. Four years ago he could not speak a word of English. In the four years he has mastered the German and English languages and speaks them fluently. Mr. Tsai has a family in his native city of Kiu Kiang, a wife and two boys and a girl. While he has been attending college here he has paid his way by giving lectures in vacation time and at other times and has sent \$200 a year home for the support of his family. Mr. Tsai is 35 years old, and was born in the town of Kwang Chl, in the province of Hu-peh. He returns well equipped to play a part in the unfolding drama of civilization of that far-away land.

He has adopted the costume of the American while here and wears no queue. In fact, he says, this was a thing that was imposed upon the Chinese by the Tartars when they invaded his country, and was to distinguish them as slaves. The Japanese, who lived upon the Island, then a part of China, were so isolated that they did not come under the ban of the Tartars, and for that reason the custom never had a start in that country, and he says as the Chinese became civilized they discard the queue.

TIES APPEAL TO SWALLOW.

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Traction Question.

With automobiles bumping street cars off the track in Chicago, the traction question there becomes even more complicated.

Reaches Pretty Far.

Somebody has figured out that if Rockefeller's money was in dollar bills laid end to end it would reach around the globe and have eight miles left over for a bowknot. In the meantime it is not in dollar bills, but it is in doing some tall reaching in this country.

Wins \$2,000 in Half Hour. All speed records for breach-of-promise trials were broken in the court of common pleas when Miss Myrtle B. Goodsite, a Sandusky (O.) dressmaker, secured a verdict of \$2,000 against Frank Link. It took five minutes to hear the testimony and the charge to the jury, and 30 minutes later the jury returned the verdict. Link married Miss Weller, and Miss Goodsite then sued.

Sober 21 Years; Gets \$5,000. Having made good a resolve not to touch liquor in any form until after he was 21 years old, John M. Johnson was recently presented with \$5,000 by his grandfather, J. M. Studebaker, of South Bend, Ind. The promise was made when Mr. Johnson was a little boy, and the fact that he so successfully battled the temptation of youth and college life to win the prize has won for him many congratulations.

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BOON FOR TIRED HUSBANDS

New York Supreme Court Decides They Need Not Take Wives to Theater in Evening.

New York.—Justice McCall, of the state supreme court, has handed down a decision which should be hailed with joy by married men who work hard and who are too tired to take their wives to the theater in the evening. He says that no blame can attach to them if they refuse to accompany their better halves to places of amusement under those circumstances.

The decision was made in dismissing the complaint in the suit for separation brought by Lillian Blum against her husband, Jacob Blum. The defendant is the head of the New York Trousers company. In her complaint the wife alleges cruelty and abandonment. Louis Steckler, counsel for the husband, denied that the charges were true, and in the trial in April brought witnesses to prove that the defendant had always been a model husband. The wife asked for \$15 per week alimony, which is also denied.

One of the charges of ill-treatment made by the wife was that her husband did not accompany her to places of amusement or recreation and had prevented her from taking any vacation. As to this charge, the opinion says:

"This defendant is an exceptionally hardworking man. The hours of each day's labor were from 8:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m., and as late one day in each week as midnight, thus prohibiting him personally from attending entertainments or escorting his family to places of amusement; but from that it is difficult to see that any censure should be meted out to him for his alleged neglect of the plaintiff in that direction."

CUPID'S CABLE CODE WINS.

Love's Underocean Messages Are Followed by a Wedding in Romance of Three Continents.

New York.—A romance involving use of code of deep sea cables, with ends in British Columbia, Australia, and Europe, has culminated in the marriage at Sound Beach, Conn., of Miss Daisy Bladworth and Paul Sidney Couldrey. The bride is a daughter of George H. Bladworth, head of the pattern-making company in New York, and the bridegroom the junior member of the Liverpool firm of Alexander, Hild, Stewart & Co.

Miss Bladworth and Mr. Couldrey first met aboard the Cunarder Umbria in May, 1904. Before the couple parted it was arranged that they should meet and return to America together. He had proposed several times, but to no purpose.

When he went to British Columbia his oft repeated question was still a matter of trouble, but he had a secret cable and telegraph code which he and Miss Bladworth had agreed upon. Then the cables and the telegraph came in for their part of the courtship.

The mails were not rapid enough for Couldrey when it became a necessity for him to hasten from British Columbia to Australia last winter. He informed Miss Bladworth of the fact by wire, and also sent a pleading request for an affirmative answer to his oft put question. It arrived by the secret cable.

COOKING INVENTIONS LEAD

Nearly 3,600 Contrivances Have Been Patented in England in Past 48 Years—Umbrella Rank Second.

London.—The classification of sealed patents at the patent office rendered necessary by the act which came into operation on January 1 last has shown that the inventiveness of the human mind can be classified in 146 sections.

Cooking, it appears, has brought forth in 48 years 3,575 patented inventions, an average of 73 every year. Umbrellas have been the subject of 1,475 inventions, or an average of 30 per annum. Hats run umbrellas very close, with 1,411 specifications since 1855.

Invention runs in periodic grooves. Thus 1896 and 1897 reflected the enormous development in cycles. Now the motor vehicle industry is engaging many ingenious minds. So marked is the development of this industry that the total number of British inventions in this department has doubled since 1900.

For half a century the uppermost problem, as indicated by the trend of invention, has been that of locomotion. That inventiveness is on the increase is evidenced by the fact that last year 15,089 patents were sealed. Ten years ago the number was less than 12,000, and in 1884 the total only reached 3,721.

LIMBURGER TOO LOUD.

Hazleton, Pa., Board of Health Satisfactorily Solves an Annoying Problem.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—The board of health of Hazleton has successfully wrestled with an unusual and amusing condition. Neighbors had complained of the odor of the cheese store kept by Alexander Kirsch. They said the limburger and other brands were so bad that they could not stand it. Kirsch conceded that he had right to keep and sell cheese. City Attorney J. H. Bigelow declared the business legitimate and should be permitted if it does not cause injury to health and property.

The board of health then visited the store and found it in good condition, but odorous. It was finally agreed to have an air shaft erected in the rear of the store and to keep the front window open, causing a draft to drive the odor into the air shaft and dissipate it high in the air.

Auto Not at Fault. It isn't the automobile that ought to be abolished, says the Memphis Commercial Appeal, it's the rich chauffeur.

NEBRASKA IS RICH.

FARMERS ARE RUSHING INTO THE BANKING BUSINESS.

Nearly All Institutions in the State Started During Last Three Years Have Had Capital Furnished by Tillers of the Soil.

Lincoln, Neb.—A computation made by the state banking board the other day discloses the fact that the majority of the stockholders in the 521 state banks of Nebraska, meaning the banks in the smaller towns, are farmers. Practically all the banks started in the past three years have had their capital furnished by farmers.

The high prices that wheat and corn have brought and the bountiful character of the hay crops have made big money for most of the farmers. More of them than ever have retired from active life and turned over their farms to the boys in the past year.

At the agricultural bureau it is estimated that \$25 an acre is a fair average of production for most of the farms, and this does not take into account the money for poultry, eggs and butter fat, which is usually sufficient to maintain a family. Some of the money has gone into bloodied stock, some has found its way east through being deposited in banks that have been lending their surplus to New York, Chicago and Boston, and there is a whole lot that has evidently been hidden away.

The bank commissioner of Kansas is quoted as saying that while there is no way of getting accurate figures, he has reason to believe that there is as much money hidden in socks and under carpets or buried or carried as is on deposit, and Commissioner Royce, of Nebraska, agrees with this opinion. He has noticed that where farmers have started banks, the cash on hand or on deposit in other banks does not often show signs of decrease, and the only explanation is that the money deposited has been dug out of hiding places.

The last quarterly report showed \$107,000,000 on deposit in all of the banks of the state, including national. If as much more is in pocketbooks or buried, this would give a per capita of nearly \$210 in Nebraska.

Several instances are related of how young men of ambition in Lincoln and Omaha, with training in the banking business, have gone out into some country town and induced active and retired farmers to furnish the principal portion of their capital. They were unknown in most cases to the men to whom they applied, but their recommendations and the profitable character of the business secured for them all the money they needed.

One successful young man said that he found the farmers fairly itching to get into the banking business. One of these banks, started out in southwestern Nebraska, numbers 14 former populists in its list of stockholders. They are all republicans now, and they find nothing so reprehensible about the banking business.

Country banking has become very profitable. Six per cent dividends are the smallest reported. In one case, where the owner was manager, and combined real estate and stock buying with banking, a clear gain of 85 per cent was noted in two years. Fifteen and 20 per cent dividends are common.

INSURED AGAINST THIEVES

New York Hotel Proprietors Devise

Plan to Protect Themselves on Patrons' Losses.

New York.—Proprietors of prominent hotels in Manhattan, including the Waldorf-Astoria, have hit upon a new scheme to protect themselves against the many robberies of patrons that have been committed of late and that seem to be constantly growing in number.

While the plan will not aid in the apprehension of the thieves, which has always been hard to accomplish, it will guarantee the hotel men against losses, which in several instances, it is said, have amounted to from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year.

With the cooperation of several of the larger insurance companies a system to be known as "landlords' liability insurance" has been framed, by which, upon payment of premiums, hotelkeepers receive policies for any amount they may see fit to ask.

The plan, of course, is along the lines of burglary and other insurance, except that in this case it meets a peculiar hardship by returning money that has been already paid out without consideration.

Under the existing law a hotel proprietor is responsible to each patron to the amount of \$500 when the patron has been robbed in the place, and as in a majority of cases the booty is not recovered the amount is a clear loss to the hotelkeeper.

Under the new plan the insurance will be regulated by the number of rooms in a hotel.

Prophecy of the Scorchers.

Mother Shipton's prophecy was long held to be a remarkable forecast, but it is now pointed out that Nahum some thousands of years ago outdid her in his vision of the modern automobile.

In Nahum, II, 4, appear these words:

"The chariots shall rage in the streets; they shall jostle one against another in the broad ways; they shall seem like torches; they shall run like the lightnings."

Hens Recover Stolen Money.

Hens at Baraboo, Wis., the other day scratched up \$1,000 in notes, bills and other negotiable paper which was stolen from the Prairie du Sac bank in a robbery two years ago. The papers had evidently been brought to Baraboo and hidden under an elevator in an old bill book, where they remained till unearthened and scratched into the street beside the elevator.

Auto Not at Fault.

It isn't the automobile that ought to be abolished, says the Memphis Commercial Appeal, it's the rich chauffeur.

SHOWS GOOD GROWTH

ENGLAND'S TRADE WITH HER COLONIES INCREASING.

While Exports to Foreign Countries Decrease, Report Shows Those to Possessions of Empire Grow Steadily.

London.—A striking development in England's colonial trade is shown in a board of trade blue book recently issued.

Since 1900 there has been a continuous increase in the exports from the United Kingdom to the colonies, while imports have recovered in a remarkable manner from the setback encountered in 1901 and 1902, and are now £15,000,000 better than in the former year.

The total trade of the United Kingdom and the colonies was just under £232,000,000 last year, and of the increase £14,000,000 is represented by imports of articles of food and drink.

Imports from British possessions have risen in these five years to the value of £10,377,000, and England's exports to them have gone up steadily by £17,500,000.

A more striking fact is that England's export trade to the colonial part of the empire is increasing while her export trade to foreign countries is decreasing.

The volume of imports from foreign countries, as distinguished from the colonies, keeps on steadily growing. Since 1900 it has increased to £17,585,980, while British exports to foreign countries, though higher in value in 1904 than in any of the preceding three years, are still £7,983,951 below the total reached in 1900.

England has been drawing less of its raw material from the colonies since 1900, when the value was a little more than £51,000,000, while it is now less than £45,500,000.

The colonies, however, have been supplying the home country with more food and drink, the amount under this head having increased from £42,270,000 in 1900 to £56,440,000 last year.

An increase in the manufactured goods supplied in competition with home work, from £128,270,000 to £165,160,000 in five years, has gone entirely to foreign countries.

Analyzing on corresponding lines the total export of goods manufactured in the United Kingdom, an increase from £228,800,000 to £243,820,000 in five years is found, but it is the colonial consumers England has to thank for the whole of it.

Colonial requirements of home manufactures have risen from £81,940,000 in 1900 to £98,370,000 last year, while the requirements of foreign countries have slightly diminished, the exact fall in value being £1,400,000, or from £14,857,000 to £145,440,000, but the value was much below the latter total in 1902 and 1901.

WAR ON PRAIRIE DOGS.

Ferrets Are Exterminating Animals Which Have Become a Pest in Kansas.

Topeka, Kan.—Residents of western counties of Kansas say that an animal known as the black-footed ferret is putting an end to the prairie dog pest. Instances are cited by D. E. Lantz, field agent of the State Agricultural college, in a recent report on Kansas mammals. The ferret made its appearance in Kansas only about two years ago, but Mr. Lantz had found instances where five or six of them drove all the prairie dogs out of a county. Mr. Lantz says of the ferret:

"It is much larger than an ordinary weasel, has a very long body and is of a soiled, yellowish-brown color, with a black patch on the forehead, including the eyes and extending downward to the tip of the nose. It is closely furred, and its feet are covered with hair above and below. The feet and legs are black, as is also about two inches of the tip of the tail. The ferret is found in the western third of Kansas and as far out as the Rocky mountains. Its food consists of rabbits and prairie dogs. It has come to be known in the western part of the state as the prairie-dog ferret."

KING OF LOBSTERS CAUGHT

Monster of the Crustacean Family

Tip the Beast at More Than Twenty-Five Pounds.

Boston.—The "king of lobsters" has arrived at Commercial wharf from Denville, Me., consigned to James A. Young & Co., wholesale lobster dealers. It is the largest ever seen in Boston, and tips the scales at 25½ pounds. Lobsters place two more pounds to this weight as an allowance for shrinkage, as the lobster has been out of water for two days. Photographed beside an ordinary-sized lobster of 2½ pounds and 10½ inches long, the king looks like the monarch he certainly is.

Mr. Young, who is an expert on lobsters, places the king's age at five years, as it is evident that he shed his shell last year. There are no barnacles on the lobster, showing it to be comparatively an infant of the crustacean family. It is believed that if allowed two years more in the sea, it would have weighed 35 pounds.

King Lobster was sold to Shattuck & Jones of Faneuil Hall market, who will have him mounted at an expense of \$75.

The Supreme Test.

A European scientist has discovered that fear is caused by a germs which may be killed by inoculation. He will probably find that his theory is wrong when he inoculates a woman and then turns a male.

The Only Hippie.

A shortage in the Maine spruce gum crop is reported. Otherwise the affairs of the nation seem to be going as smoothly as could be expected at this time.

GUANO FROM SALT LAKE.

Thousands of Tons of the Fertilizer in Sight on the American Dead Sea.

Salt Lake City.—It is not generally known that the Great Salt lake incloses a couple of guano islands. It is not known that thousands of pelicans, gulls and sand cranes make these isolated places their homes, nor that Salt Lake business men are figuring on making these guano beds source of considerable wealth. It is nevertheless true.

Thomas C. Wallace, of Riverside, who is one of the best-known fertilizer men in the country, came here with the Los Angeles party and has returned from an inspection of Gunnison and Hat islands. These are reached by launch and are 45 and 62 miles, respectively, from the beach at Saltair.

He was accompanied by John E. Cox, who represented Thomas R. Cutler and others who own the islands, and by Charles Kisler, who had charge of the launch. Two days were spent in the trip and inspection, and the result is that the guano will soon be placed upon the market. It is said there are from 250,000 to 300,000 tons in sight.

As a rule the pelicans remain on one island and the gulls on another, but recently the pelicans have invaded the home of the gulls and have appropriated quite a section of it and are raising their young there.

The birds seem to feed on the small shrimp in the water thereabout, and on fishes which they catch in the streams which drain into the lake. The young pelican is a very large and awkward bird and may be caught without difficulty.

HEART ACTION IS REVIVED.

Kept Up for Three Hours Artificially by German Doctors After Subject Is Beheaded.

Berlin.—The German medical world is excitedly talking of some experiments just made by Drs. Deneke and Adamw of Hamburg. A murderer was guillotined at 8:02 a. m. Her blood to the extent of two quarts was collected and at once defibrinated. At 8:12 her chest was cut open and weak contractions and twitches of the heart were noticeable; at 8:15 the heart was removed from the body and passed through a weak solution of muriatic acid to clear it of all fluids and render the organ absolutely dead and nerveless.

It was then treated with what is known to physicians as the Lockesche solution and immediately well-regulated movements began to be perceptible. At 8:32 the heart was supplied with the defibrinated blood mixed with another solution and slightly heated; immediately it began quite extraordinarily powerful beats and two hours after the woman was beheaded the heart was vibrating in lively if weak fashion. But little by little, its contractions became weaker and at 11:34 it was incapable of further action. For three hours, therefore, action had been kept up.

If the heart may Deneke and Adamw, why not the brain? And if the brain can be influenced after death, speech may be produced. All is possible.

CROP OF SILVER FOXES.

Valuable Alaska Fur Animals to Be Taken to Montana and Raised on the Ranch.

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FORGERS FARING BADLY.

Punishment Meted Out to Them Is Heavier Than Formerly—Bankers Receive Report.

New York.—That the punishment for forgery meted out in court sentences is increasing is the opinion of detectives of the American Bankers'

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THE NIAGARA MOVEMENT.

There met at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 11th, 12th and 13th of this month as earnest a body of men as ever assembled on the American continent. They came together almost by common impulse, certainly their assembling had its origin in a sincere desire to state clearly, emphatically, unequivocally and courageously, those principles which human experience and history show to lie at the bottom of human progress in a free society.

The times, all admit are critical. Never in the history of the world has the fetch of race held greater sway over the minds of men than at the present time. White men everywhere are talking of the superiority of the white races of mankind and of their divine right to rule and lord it over men of all other colors. Even colored men are going about preaching different standards of civil rights, political rights, and educational opportunities and methods for white men and colored men. Only last month a colored man delivered a commencement address in this city, and exhausted all his powers of classification to endeavor to establish the principle that the emphasis in education, among other things, should be controlled by social needs.

"The Niagara Movement" has been begun just because of this critical condition of affairs brought about by race fanatics on the one hand, and race traitors and trucklers on the other. There is no escaping the conclusion that race leadership as at present constituted is actuated by apology, compromise, cowardice and surrender. So that "The Niagara Movement" has come about none too early, and in its purposes, its plan of organization, its methods of work, and the men who have given their assent to it, it is unique among efforts for race organization and betterment. In another part of THE BEE will be found an authoritative statement, giving information as to the movement, its programme, its officers and its purposes. It was deemed wise to give the public this information, and we are glad it was done. To have pursued any other course would have been unrepresentative and un-American.

It will be noticed that the plan of organization is that of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is designed to secure work. There are no high sounding titles, no dignified officers to impart glamor and consequence to persons without merit in themselves. The head of "The Niagara Movement" is a General Secretary, not a president. The only other general officers are a Treasurer and an Executive Committee. The General Secretary is Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, of Atlanta, Ga., and the Treasurer is Hon. Geo. H. Jackson, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Those who attended the conference at Buffalo are only about one-third of the persons who in writing have given assurance of their support of the movement.

This movement, begun by men representative of the best training, conscience and character of the race, is destined to have a large influence in counteracting dangerous tendencies; in providing hope, courage and inspiration for a despondent people, and in presenting to the American people that view of human rights which makes for large freedom, educational,

political and industrial.

Prof. DuBois in his "Souls of Black Folk," has given the best expression within the race, of the race's aspiration for the best things in life. His selection as the leader of "The Niagara Movement," serves therefore the useful purpose of making it clear that those who work with him are of the belief that equality of right is the only solution of the American problem, miscalled the negro problem.

DANGER AHEAD.

It is the intention of North and South Carolina and many other Southern States to encourage foreign emigration. This means that the colored population in the South must either get up and get or be servants for this foreign element. It is a scheme to get rid of the negro entirely and the sooner the colored man can leave the South the better it will be for him. It will be but a short time before this unruly element, which is causing so much trouble at home, will rise up and put down boshism and oppression. The white Southerner will not be able to deal with this class as he does the colored man. This element is fleeing from oppression and certainly it will not go where it reigns supreme or where law and order have no conscience. The white South will regret the elimination of the faithful negro. He has been faithful to the white man long before his emancipation and subsequent thereto. Let the South be filled with foreign emigrants. The South may prosper for a time, but when this foreign element becomes citizenized, what will become of the Southern gentleman? The white foreigner will but tamely submit to indignities, oppression, tyranny and murder at the humiliating colored man. He will teach the white Southerner a lesson. The Southern gentleman's congressional and judicial occupation will be gone. The colored man has long since ceased weeping. He has determined either to be a man or a citizen, the South to the contrary notwithstanding.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

It was an honor to a Roman citizen when he was attacked, to say that "I am a Roman citizen." But how different is our American citizenship! The more the colored man does the less he is thanked for it. He is obedient to the laws of his government and faithful to the Constitution of the United States. He is willing and ready to take up arms in defense of his republic and defend American citizens against foreign invasion. What is our American citizenship? Does it mean anything to the colored man? The colored man, it is true, is too sentimental. He disregards that feature in his citizenship that makes nations great and republics powerful.

THE BEE would advise the colored man to forget the color of his skin and think alone as to how he can best improve his condition. It is not necessary to be regarded a "white" man to receive recognition. A man can do noble deeds and moral acts which will command respect and consideration among those with whom he comes in contact. A good citizen is respected by everybody, be he black or white, gray or yellow. It is the narrow contracted individual who has prejudices. The man or woman with noble principles never thinks of his color. It is the common man or woman who believes that he or she is degraded by associating with a colored man or woman. The well-reared white person, who has been used to something will not attempt to degrade his fellow man. Just why the colored man should be despised and ostracized.

THE BEE has not yet found out. The moment a foreigner lands upon American soil he is treated as a man and taken in as a brother. He may be a Nihilist of Russia or some other dangerous individual. The colored man who has lived in this country all his life is not even treated as a common dog.

A NEW MOVEMENT.

Elsewhere in THE BEE will be read with interest the great national movement among the educated colored men of America. It is a movement that will command the respect and confidence of the civilized world. The address to the country to a document that can not be misunderstood. Printer if he is to be retired.

There is nothing in it to which any one can take offense. There was not a delegate present who lacks manhood. They are men of the highest intellectual ability and neither do any of them belong to the apologetic class of colored men. This Niagara movement believes in everything the white man believes in. There is no middle ground to take. This movement doesn't believe in the hypocritical teachings of men who have placed the negro in his present condition today. The colored man has been led by false leaders and it is the intention of the present organization to teach the colored man true American citizenship, and at the same time it will teach him to obey the laws of the land. The Niagara movement means everything it indicates. No better man than Dr. Du Bois could have been placed at the head of this new movement. He is a scholar of the highest intellectual order and a man who commands the respect of the nation. He is no trimmer. He is no apologist. He believes in the negro and believes that the negro is capable of doing just what other races do. He depends upon his intellect to earn a livelihood and not upon others who are always willing to use the weak negro to betray his race. He recognizes in the negro noble traits and not childish traits. He doesn't believe in the revised constitutions of the South and neither does he give an excuse for their passage. In the Niagara movement, the negro will rise or fall.

NEW RULES.

The recent rules adopted by Major Sylvester to govern the detective bureau should be strictly enforced. Major Sylvester is no doubt aware that a few changes in that bureau would tend to reform it. He is no doubt aware that he has some liars who must walk the chalk line and if they don't they will not be given an opportunity to explain. A man's color should be no bar for his dismissal from the force. No officer, white or black, has any right to be retained in the service who is morally unfit. Major Sylvester will see to it that men who inaugurate jobs to convict or to disgrace an individual will get all that is coming to them.

There are some honorable and reputable men in the detective bureau, and will not resort to corruption to make a record or to convict an innocent person. The Major is to be commended for his new rules.

PENSION OFFICE PROMOTIONS.

Not for twenty years has a colored man in the Pension Office, failed to receive a promotion till the other day when over one hundred clerks in all classes were promoted and not one competent or worthy colored man.

Even under a Democratic administration, colored men who were found competent received promotions. THE BEE is inclined to believe that our new Commissioner was not aware that the subordinate chiefs made these hundred promotions and failed to advance one colored clerk. It seems that the whole business was intentionally done. However, THE BEE calls the attention of the new Commissioner to this affair and asks him if he was aware that not one colored clerk received a promotion? The principle of this administration is a "square deal" for everybody. THE BEE is inclined to believe that the new Commissioner will investigate these recent promotions.

MR. RICKETTS LOYAL.

No one will believe that Mr. O. J. Ricketts, the present foreman of printing in the Government Printing Office, is in any way disloyal to Public Printer Palmer. Mr. Ricketts realizes the fact that Mr. Palmer has been his true friend and benefactor. This charge is made by the enemies of Mr. Ricketts, who know that not a word of truth is in the charge. It would not be an act of disloyalty on the part of Mr. Ricketts to apply for the position of Public Printer if the President stated that he did not intend to reappoint Mr. Palmer. THE BEE conscientiously believes that Mr. Palmer would be pleased to see Mr. Ricketts Public

THE SOUTH AND FOREIGN EMIGRATION.

From the *Times*.
Just to show that it isn't worried about the alleged dangers that unrestricted foreign immigration to this country is going to subvert our institutions, the State of North Carolina has filed application for 200,000 of the immigrants who are expected to arrive in this country during the next few years.

North Carolina and its Southern neighbor both feel, to paraphrase a celebrated and somewhat famous discussion between the executives of these twain of sister commonwealths that it's a long time between immigrations. Both States figure that they are full of opportunities, and need nothing so much as people to turn these into wealth. They have heard that the North, having grown wealthy and populous and full of industries while it was receiving the stream of foreigners, is now satisfied, so they are anxious to get some of the influx of new population that the North doesn't want.

Special Commissioner Here.

To this end E. W. V. Lucas, special commissioner of the State of North Carolina, bearing credentials from the governor of the State, has been here visiting the Department of Commerce and Labor, especially the immigration department. Mr. Lucas wanted to know how he could get in touch with the incoming immigrants, and was told that the department, unfortunately, could do nothing for him. It had no authority or money, under present laws, to accomplish anything in the nature of directing the immigration stream after it reaches these shores.

Mr. Lucas explained that his State not only felt able to handle 200,000 immigrants, but that it was anxious to get them. He wanted to secure the co-operation of the Government, railroad and steamship authorities to whatever extent in their power to aid in the project. "We don't want these people all at once," Mr. Lucas is quoted as saying. "We couldn't place them all in a single season, but we can take such a number, if they are willing to work and anxious to better their conditions, in the next few years. We want them in groups and neighborhood companies, if possible, so they shall not become lonesome and homesick.

"We have a number of such colonies in the State now, and they are doing well. There is no limit to the opportunities and possibilities of the State for such people, and we need them. The whole South needs them. The labor question there grows more serious every year, and this appears to be the one solution of it."

More Power Is Needed.
Mr. Lucas was referred, for any effective co-operation, to the railroads operating in the South, and to the New York immigration officials. He went from Washington to New York with letters to the authorities there, and will pursue his investigations further.

The immigration officials under the Department of Commerce and Labor explain that they cannot give any useful assistance to communities thus desirous of securing immigration. It is the opinion of department officials that Congress ought to give them power to do this sort of work, with plenty of money.

and it was surprising to see them on the upward move.

They have a street car line owned and operated by themselves, having UNIFORMED MOTORMEN AND CONDUCTORS the same as the white people. They are running quite a number of cars and doing a big business. I was also informed that the State had enacted a law to stop the colored people from riding in the front seats of the car, making them ride in the last two seats, or in other words to have what is known as the Jim Crow car service, and it was resisted by all the colored people and they are standing their own grounds and are making all white persons who ride on the colored lines take the last two seats and the colored man sits in the front seats to carry their end. All of the churches have joined them, and the colored hack lines have also joined in and are hauling passengers for the same fare that the street cars are carrying them for.

James E. Cashin, a well-known colored man, was placed under arrest about noon yesterday by Constable A. E. Lightbody on an affidavit sworn out by Herman M. Knauth, charging a violation of the Jim Crow street car law. Cashin violated the law, to test its validity.

The arrest was made at the corner of Bay and Clay streets. It is said that Cashin boarded a Riverside car, No. 79, of the Jacksonville Electric Company, and took a seat in that portion of the car designated for white people; that he was asked by the conductor to move, and refused to do so, hence the arrest.

Cashin, the defendant, was taken to Justice E. E. Willard's office, and at once secured the services of Wetmore and Purcell, colored, to defend him. Cashin was released on a security bond of \$50, signed by Charles H. Hagan and Peter F. Johnson, colored.

Justice Willard set the case for Monday morning, July 17th, at 10 o'clock, at which time many law points will be argued. Should Justice Willard hold Cashin for trial in the Criminal Court, it is the purpose of his attorneys to go before Judge Call on a petition of habeas corpus, when the constitutionality of the law will be argued.

Special Commissioner Here.

To this end E. W. V. Lucas, special commissioner of the State of North Carolina, bearing credentials from the governor of the State, has been here visiting the Department of Commerce and Labor, especially the immigration department. Mr. Lucas wanted to know how he could get in touch with the incoming immigrants, and was told that the department, unfortunately, could do nothing for him. It had no authority or money, under present laws, to accomplish anything in the nature of directing the immigration stream after it reaches these shores.

Mr. Lucas explained that his State not only felt able to handle 200,000 immigrants, but that it was anxious to get them. He wanted to secure the co-operation of the Government, railroad and steamship authorities to whatever extent in their power to aid in the project.

"We don't want these people all at once," Mr. Lucas is quoted as saying. "We couldn't place them all in a single season, but we can take such a number, if they are willing to work and anxious to better their conditions, in the next few years. We want them in groups and neighborhood companies, if possible, so they shall not become lonesome and homesick.

"We have a number of such colonies in the State now, and they are doing well. There is no limit to the opportunities and possibilities of the State for such people, and we need them. The whole South needs them. The labor question there grows more serious every year, and this appears to be the one solution of it."

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The sister of Mrs. Julia Leftwich died in Florida last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Suvey are in the mountains of Virginia.

Prof. L. M. Hershaw has returned to this city from Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. J. F. Bundy and daughter will leave for the country shortly.

Judge I. G. Kimball of the District branch of the Police Court, will leave the city August 2nd.

Mrs. R. W. Thompkins and son arrived in the city last Sunday morning from a short vacation.

Mr. John F. Collins, a member of the bar, is to lead a well-known young society lady to the altar.

Stewart M. Lewis, Thos. L. Jones and friends, will spend a few days at Hampton the first week of August.

Mrs. Goldena Hackney, of Jersey City, N. J., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Hattie Minor, 1123 Twelfth street northeast.

The many friends of Miss Ida M. Fillmore are pleased to learn of her appointment as a kindergarten teacher

Mrs. Bessie Ricks, 347 C street, S. W., has returned from New York, after a pleasant sojourn with friends for a month.

in the District public schools. Miss Fillmore is energetic and studious and was rated very high in the kindergarten examination.

Mrs. Mary Amos of 1337 V street N. W., left the city for New York City last week. She will remain until September.

Mrs. John C. Dancy will leave in a few days for Atlantic City, where she will spend four weeks. She is much improved.

Mrs. Wm. H. Carter, Jr., has returned after a three week's sojourn in the mountains of Virginia. She is in the best of health.

The niece of Br. T. W. Dickson, of Portsmouth, Va., who was recently married in this city with her husband are his guests. They will spend their honeymoon here.

It is rumored that Mr. Thomas Hafe, of Augusta, Ga., and brother-in-law of Register J. W. Lyons, will be married shortly to an accomplished young lady in this city.

Miss Gipsy Taylor, of 334 R street N. W., is spending the summer with her uncle in New York. She will spend a few days with friends in New Jersey the latter part of August.

The legacy left William P. Mitchell by the late Col. Nathaniel McKay, will be paid shortly. Mr. Mitchell will leave soon for a trip to his daughter in New York.

Miss Grace Hope, sister to Mrs. J. W. Lyons, and sister-in-law to Register Lyons, is in the city as their guest. Miss Hope is a very sweet and pretty belle from Augusta, Ga. She will remain all summer.

Mrs. Lloyd W. Quisenberry and her two children, Weldon and Carl, leave for Stafford Co., Va., next week, where they will be the guest of her brother-in-law, Mr. Andrew Quisenberry, for a month.

Lawyer W. C. Martin has decided to divorce himself from his arduous professional labors for a few days during the month of August. While out he will visit his nephew and nieces, Mr. A. S. Martin and Mrs. Flora Poindexter and Sarah M. Ware, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Kate Hurley, a teacher in the public schools of St. Louis, is spending a few days with her friend and former associate in school work. Mrs. John H. Paynter, at the latter's home, 1295 W street northwest. Miss Hurley has had much pleasure renewing acquaintances formed during a previous visit several years ago and will spend the greater part of her vacation in a quiet mountain resort, returning to St. Louis early in September.

MT. PISGAH NOTES.

BY REV. M. G. W. JONES.

Sunday was a high day in Zion Mt. Pisgah A. U. M. P. Church seems to be superlatively alive.

Corinthian Lodge No. 385 had a

"swell" initiation Monday evening last. Capricornus got loose and succeeded in putting thirteen "strangers" into the chain gang. The initiation and degree team was a fine one and furnished mostly by the Young Men's Progressive Lodge No. 4156. More will be said about this team and the ceremonies in the next *Bee*.

Bro. D. B. Webster, the "Old Cream Jug," is one of the best known Odd Fellows in this jurisdiction. "Brer" Daniel never leaves his smile at home. He really likes to meet the brethren.

RECEPTION TO REV. CORROTHERS.

The Stewardesses of Galbraith A. M. E. Z. Church gave Dr. S. L. Corrothers a reception last Friday night which was well attended. The usual custom of the churches of the District of Columbia is to give their pastor a reception immediately on his return. It has been several weeks since Dr. S. L. Corrothers returned to Galbraith Church and it was mentioned by the president of the Stewardesses' Board, Mrs. M. Tapscott, that they wanted to see if Dr. Corrothers wished to remain and thoroughly convinced if he came to stay before they would receive him in a social way. The suggestion was drawn out of the remarks made by Rev. Wallace of the Metropolitan Church who said in his talk that the Stewardesses were rather late in welcoming Dr. Corrothers' return.

Mrs. M. Tapscott, president of the Stewardesses, presided at the meeting. Her members were certainly very true to her; they stayed around her and gave what assistance she needed.

The programme was opened by Recorder Dancy. He told of the many good things about Dr. Corrothers and what he had accomplished since his stay in Washington and at Galbraith Church. Mr. Chas. Lively, one of the older members of the church, spoke in complimentary terms of Dr. Corrothers and how the people valued his good work.

Rev. Blackwell made very encouraging remarks along the line of the good work Dr. Corrothers had accomplished. Miss Georgie Makel had rendered a charming solo that caught the ears of the well attended audience.

Rev. Wallace, of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Z. Church, gave a talk. I knew all who heard him expected more than what they heard. It is in the air that Rev. Wallace is one of the finest pulpit orators in the Zion connection among the Washington churches.

Dr. Wiseman spoke very briefly of what he knew of Galbraith and how deserving the members were of having a good man as their present pastor.

Just before the close of the meeting Mrs. Mary Shaw presented the pastor with a very fine black suit of clothes. Dr. Corrothers responded very encouragingly, thanking them for thoughtfulness and their kindness.

After the programme had reached its end the Stewardesses had prepared refreshments to serve the general public.

The closing remarks were made by Mr. William Graham.

THE NIAGARA MOVEMENT.

Continued From First Page.

still stand for equal opportunity and who have given and still give of their wealth and of their poverty for our advancement.

And while we are demanding, and ought to demand, and will continue to demand the rights enumerated above, God forbid that we should ever forget to urge corresponding duties upon our people:

The duty to vote,

The duty to respect the rights of others.

The duty to work.

The duty to obey the laws.

The duty to be clean and orderly.

The duty to send our children to school.

The duty to respect ourselves, even as we respect others.

This statement, complaint and prayer we submit to the American people, and to Almighty God.

Signed by

W. E. DuBois, Georgia.

William H. Richards, District Columbia.

B. S. Smith, Kansas.

William Monroe Trotter, Massachusetts.

William H. H. Hart, District Columbia.

Representing delegates from 14 States: Assented to by members in 24 States.

Those in attendance at the meeting were: F. H. M. Murray, Alexander, Va.; J. S. Madden, Chicago, Ill.; Robert H. Bonner, Fall River, Mass.; the Rev. G. R. Waller, Baltimore, Md.; H. L. Bailey, Washington, D. C.; Emery T. Morris, Cambridge, Mass.; Clement G. Morgan, Boston, Mass.; the Rev. Byron Gunner, Newport, R. I.; the Rev. W. H. Scott, Woburn, Mass.; E. B. Jourdain, New Bedford, Mass.; W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta, Ga.; Capt. H. A. Thompson, New York; J. Max Barber, Atlanta, Ga.; F. L. McGhee, St. Paul, Minn.; Isaac Bradley, Kansas City, Kan.; George H. Woodson, Oskaloosa, Ia.; B. S. Smith, Kansas City, Kan.; C. E. Bentley, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Richards, Washington, D. C.; W. H. Hart, Washington, D. C.; J. R. L. Diggs, Richmond, Va.; the Rev. George Frazier Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. M. Henshaw, Washington, D. C.; George H. Jackson, Cincinnati, O.; A. F. Herndon, At-

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1900—W. P. Wallace, J. Genus, B. Robinson, J. D. Lawson.

Committee of Arrangements—H. E. Grymes, Chairman; J. A. Thomas, T. Keith, J. Yates.

1903—J. H. Smith, President; E. Parker, Vice-President; J. A. Thomas, Treasurer; H. E. Grymes, Secretary; G. Brown, T. Keith, C. Richardson, H. Luckett, Ben Bond.

J. Yates, Chaplain; A. Luckett, Sergeant-at-Arms.

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Round trip, 25 cents. Children under 12, accompanied by parents, free.

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Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 16-23. Excursion tickets will be sold from points within a radius of 50 miles of Philadelphia at rate of one fare plus 50 cents for the round trip; and from points 50 to 100 miles from Philadelphia the rate will be one fare plus \$1.00 for the round trip.

Tickets on sale September 16, 17 and 18, good returning to September 25, inclusive.

From points more than 100 miles from Philadelphia the rate will be one fare plus \$1.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale September 15, 16 and 17, good returning to September 25, inclusive, except that upon payment of \$1.00 to Joint Agent, extension of return limit may be obtained to October 5, 1905.

Get full details from Ticket Agents.

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SUNDAY, JULY 23.

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10. GOOD CITIZENSHIP.
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12. EXCERPTS AND COMMENTS.

SUMMARY.

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TELLS OF HIS AGONY.

EMPEROR EUGENIE'S LETTER ON NAPOLEON'S END.

In Missive, Written to Friend, Just Published, She Tells of Bonaparte's Last Scenes—King Dearly Loved France.

Paris.—In connection with the presence in Paris of Empress Eugenie, a highly interesting letter written by her to Mme. Cornu, foster-sister of Napoleon III., has just been published. It was believed that the document was given out by M. Franceschini Pietri, though this is not known as an absolute fact. Mme. Cornu, while the emperor was in the hands of the English surgeons in January, 1873, at Chislehurst, asked for news of the patient, whose painful malady had been diagnosed before the outbreak of the Franco-German war by Dr. Neelon, Dr. Ricord, Dr. Faivel, Dr. Curvisart and Dr. Germain See. The empress replied:

"My Dear Mme. Cornu: I have just received your letter, and I lose not a moment in giving you news of our very, very dear patient. It would be impossible to tell you all that he has suffered. He has, I think, felt the largest part of moral and physical suffering that it has ever been the lots of one man to bear. At last they have found, after examination, a stone as large as a chestnut. Sir Henry Thompson effected two operations to day. The local phenomena are still serious. The general strength is good. We cherish, accordingly, a hope which can be founded reasonably on reassuring symptoms. In spite of all, however, my anxiety is extreme. I pass from complete calmness to utter despair. My poor boy is, thank God, at Woolwich, and that enables us to measure him completely and more than we can reassure ourselves.

"After the discovery of the stone Sir Henry Thompson and Sir William Gull both remarked that they could not understand how my dear emperor was able to remain five hours in the saddle at Sedan. Will there at last not arise a cry for justice in France. France, where he so loved, and loves still, to silence the frightful calumnies which have caused him so much suffering? People, as well as individuals, may be surprised for a moment when events hurry along precipitously, but woe to those for whom the hour of justice never comes. Sometimes, on seeing certain children tearing the wings of butterflies, and tormenting poor things that cannot show signs of suffering, I have made the comparison, and have thought that people sometimes pluck out the heart and hurt it without knowing the evil they do, with an eternal smile on their lips. My letter is rather incoherent, but you, my dear Mme. Cornu, will understand my state of mind at the present moment. Always yours affectionately, Eugenie."

On the day after this letter was written the emperor died. In giving out the document for publication, the person whose name is not mentioned, but which is surmised, said: "Let whoever may be deceived by the sort of shyness which causes the empress to conceal her emotion and to remain impulsive, read this letter in which she makes, amid the tortures of anxiety, a first appeal to the justice of history."

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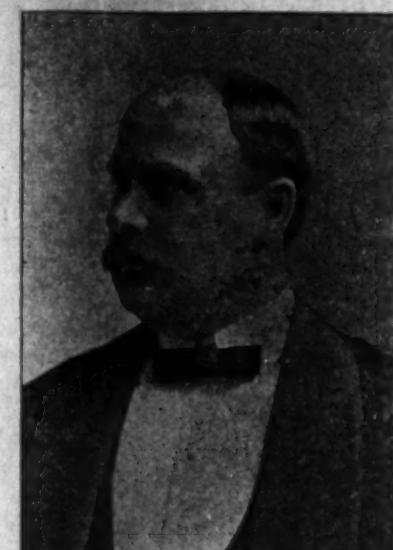
Telephone—Main—167.

HIDDEN ISLES OF THE SEA.

Many a noble ship, richly laden with the proudest spoils of human industry and enterprise, and freighted with that which is dearer still—human life—has passed away in the morning sunlight glittering snowy canvas, passed away, never to arrive at its destination; passed away, forever from the ken and knowledge of men as completely as if it had never been in existence.

What has become of those vanished argosies? Whither have they gone? When the seas give up their old ocean lays bare its secret.

human skeletons, the virgin gold, the priceless gems, the costly jewels, and the wrecks of those vanished ships will be found strewn amid the tremendous passes and deep defiles of those submerged mountain ranges which are the backbones of lost continents, upon those topmost peaks, projecting near the surface of the sea, these lost convoys have been dashed to destruction! The mariner's compass and the navigator's chart have not been able to protect commerce from the wreck and ruin of these submerged ridges, but the good

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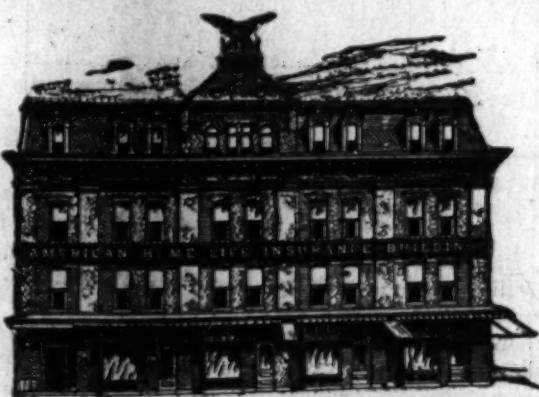
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PARKER, BRIDGET & CO.

Among friends and acquaintances the question is often asked, "Who made your suit?" that is, of course, when the suit is meritorious enough to call for comment.

One of the best advertisements we have is when our patrons answer the question and tell the cost of the suit.

Men's Top Coats, \$12 to \$35.
Men's Spring Suits, \$12 to \$30.
Youths' Clothing, \$10 to \$25.
Boys' Cloth Suits, \$3.95 to \$10.
Boys' Wash Suits, \$1.50 to \$6.
(The Better Kind of Clothing.)

OF RARE OCCURRENCE WINS FIGHT OF 17 YEARS.

Stubborn Man Finally Gains His Point and Closes Toll Road—Conflict of Long Standing.

Lancaster, Pa.—For 17 years Columbus O. Rate, residing near the city limits, has fought unaided the Big Spring & Beaver Valley Turnpike company, whose road passed on his property, and which, he maintained, was a public nuisance. His victory was finally won, the court having just ordered the turnpike condemned.

It is recorded that a seismic movement had been felt at Grenoble and at various points in the Alps, and that earthquakes were noticed in different parts of France, chiefly in the Alps, and partly in the north.

In Paris these phenomena are fairly rare, the last that was registered having taken place in May 31, 1889. No documents are to hand giving details of any earthquakes that may have occurred further back than the fifteenth century, but since that period the following are on record:

April 6, 1580, one which caused some damage in the outskirts in the northwest and demolished a portion of the church at Pontoise; September 18, 1691, a very extensive movement signified in England and Germany; October 6, 1711; January 20, 1718 and April 30, 1756; January 20, 1760; May 31, 1821; February 19, 1822; July 1, 1841, especially on the left bank of the Seine; April 1, 1853, at Sevres; July 1, 1855; September 14, 1868, mainly in this neighborhood; January 28, 1878, lasting from eight to ten seconds (in Paris there were fairly accentuated oscillations, and in the quartier du Marais, at Montmartre and at Versailles there were light tremors felt); August 16, 1885; February 23, 1887 (this earthquake coincided with that which caused such serious harm on the Gulf of Genoa littoral); finally, that of May 31, 1889, felt in Paris and outskirts.

Earthquakes are registered with the aid of instruments called seismographs, based as a rule upon the movement of a pendulum produced by the shock, which movement inscribes automatically the direction, intensity and duration of the said shock.

Observation of the earth's magnetism shows a correlation between certain magnetic perturbations and the movements of the earth. The latter are often a fairly long way off, as, for instance, on July 10, 1894, when the magnetic curves registered at the Paris Saint-Maur marked a great disturbance at ten minutes to 11 o'clock, the local time corresponding to 24 minutes to 11 at Constantinople. Now, at the latter town an earthquake took place at 24 minutes past ten—that is to say, it took only 12 minutes for the tremor to pass from Constantinople to Paris. In other words, a pace was attained of 3,100 meters per second.

The earthquake which took place some weeks ago in the Rhone valley and spread as far as Switzerland was registered almost simultaneously by the magnetic instruments at the Paris Saint-Maur and the Pic du Midi. Only important stations possess seismographic instruments, and only, too, in countries where earthquakes are frequent, such as, for instance, as Japan, where nearly all the meteorological stations have seismographs. In the Alps, too, earthquakes are regularly registered.

In places where there are no observation stations there has been established a kind of graduated scale, which classed the earthquakes into ten categories, according to the damage or accidents caused.

CAPTURE CANADIAN TRADE.

American Shredness Has Acquired Considerable South African Business of Dominion.

Ottawa, Ont.—It would appear that the natural shrewdness and tactical ability of American business men is too much for their Canadian competitors to overcome. One of the latest instances of this is shown by the rather unique way in which American firms are capturing from Canadians the South African trade of the latter.

Official investigation has disclosed reasons for the apparent monopolization by United States firms of space in Canadian steamers plying to South Africa and which are subsidized by the Dominion government. It seems that a great many large trading firms in the United States have established agencies in Canada and are buying and shipping Canadian produce on Canadian railways and steamships to South Africa, and getting the benefit of the preference accorded to Canadian products. The man in South Africa is, of course, laboring under the impression that the goods in question, thus handled by American firms, are from the United States, although at points of entry the goods are regarded as Canadian. The Canadian seller makes no effort to correct the impression.

Then, also, the American firms shipping in this way have large distributing agencies all over South Africa, whereas Canadian firms have not. It frequently happens that the latter, on this account, sell their products to their American rivals, who place the products on the market and get the reputation and the profit.

Oscar May Be in Error.
King Oscar is disposed to insist that he is still Norway's king de jure, anyhow. There is said to be some person or other who makes a like claim as to France, but Louvet is transacting the business at present.

No Questions Asked.
Divorced persons must now wait a year after gaining their freedom before they can be married in Illinois, but Michigan is still tying a neat line of wedding knots without asking embarrassing questions.

ICE THIRTY FEET THICK.

Remarkable Discovery Made by Connecticut Man Seeking Cold Water in a Well.

New Haven, Conn.—The people up in Coventry have been astonished to find this year in the early summer a well in a farm yard which is still frozen to the depth of 30 feet. Nothing like this has been known in Connecticut in years, the heavy ice banks of 1888 having receded by this time of year.

"Foxy" did this story seem that a Hartford reporter, exceptional for his veracity, personally looked the matter up. He found that the well had not been used recently, and that when the farmer on whose premises it was thought he would like a drink of cold water tried to draw it his bucket struck a hard substance.

Getting into the well, the farmer found that the top of the well was thick with ice, which reached at least 30 feet in a solid chunk to the bottom. The well has performed unusual feats in keeping ice in recent years, but nothing so remarkable as this.

Beggars Print a Paper.
It has been discovered that the Paris beggars' guild circulates a four-cent weekly in Paris, giving the news of fraternal doings, articles upon the latest discoveries of means to wring tears and cash from the tender-hearted, announcement of society affairs at which beggars may hope for a rich harvest, want ads, such as: "A member seeks a colleague able to simulate fits." "Wanted—Blind boy, curly-headed preferred, able to play the violin." The police, having found the list of subscribers, expect to be able to purge the chapel doors of watering places of many impostors.

Boycott on Togo.
When some of our various \$100,000 men hear that Admiral Togo's salary is only \$3,000, they may feel some inclination to boycott him for cutting rates.

Oscar Stands Pat.
King Oscar refuses to let any of his boys or their boys occupy the throne of Norway. Evidently Oscar is not a believer in the efficacy of scattered shot.

Parker, Bridget & Co.
MANHATTAN AND PENN'TVLLIAN AVENUE, NORTHWEST,
HEAD-TO-FOOT OUTFITTERS

KAISER A POOR MAN.

HAS DIFFICULTY IN MEETING EXPENSES DESPITE INCOME.

German Emperor Receives \$5,000,000 Annually—Spends Little for Clothing and Luxuries—Where Money Goes.

London.—The German emperor, with an annual income of approximately £1,000,000, is a poor man, and has great difficulty in making both ends meet. He does not receive a farthing in his capacity as German emperor, but fulfills the duties of his honorary position free of charge to the federation of German states. The kaiser draws his income, first, as king of Prussia, and, second, as a private landowner.

His income as king of Prussia amounts approximately to £800,000 per annum. The emperor of Russia receives an annual allowance of approximately £1,000,000, and the emperor of Austria an annual allowance of more than £800,000. Both these monarchs receive additional allowances for certain definite purposes, and both of them own vast landed estates far superior in acreage to the German emperor's possessions.

The sultan of Turkey receives an annual allowance of £2,000,000, and the king of Italy draws over £600,000 per annum, while the incomes of several monarchs of smaller states are nearly as large as that of the king of Prussia.

The amount of £800,000 granted annually to the German emperor in his capacity of king of Prussia is not taken from the national exchequer, but from revenues from state dominions which were formerly the private property of the Prussian royal house. The crown lands were handed over to the state, and in return the state pays a fixed annual income to the monarch.

The kaiser owns 83 landed estates, comprising a total of 250,000 acres. He is the greatest land owner in Germany.

The kaiser's workmen are paid abnormally high wages, and all his employees receive liberal pensions in their old age or in case of sickness. He also provides liberally for their widows and children out of his private purse. All

BUST OF WASHINGTON.

The Most Important Portrait of Our First President Yet Produced Is Work of D'Angers.

New York.—There have been many portraits of Washington. Prominence is always a shining mark for the painter or the sculptor. Portraits of Washington by Gilbert Stuart, and by Rembrandt Peale, and dozens of artists, sculptors and engravers of lesser rank, are abundant, and yet it has been the opportunity of a noted French sculptor, David d'Angers, to give to the world the most important portrait of Washington, the man, yet produced.

The original bust of Washington by David was subscribed for by a number of patriotic Frenchmen in the year 1826. The bust, in marble, was finally presented to the United States, and given a place in the library of



BUST OF WASHINGTON. (Profile of D'Anger Portrait of Our First President.)

congress, the only location available at that time for the exhibition of such art works. Unfortunately, this bust was destroyed by fire, which occurred in the library on the morning of December 24, 1851. This fire also destroyed a large number of valuable works of art, among them a bust of Lafayette, also by David.

In Angers, the native town of the artist, are preserved all of the models of this renowned sculptor, which were bequeathed to the museum of Angers by the artist at the time of his death.

The loss of the bust, in marble, was deeply felt by the sculptor and by the French nation. David was in exile when the news of its destruction was brought to him, and he bemoaned his unfortunate condition and the loss of a work which he had considered a masterpiece.

Love for the United States has not diminished in France. A short time since the project of again presenting to this country a bust of Washington by David was commenced; the plaster model being still in existence, the work was finished in bronze. As in 1826, this work was subscribed for by citizens of the French nation, and it is a memorable fact that the three names heading the list of subscribers are those of Lafayette, Rochambeau and De Grasse, descendants of the persons of these names, who were valued allies of the United States in the struggle for independence.

Practically speaking, the German emperor is thus obliged to live on his royal income of £800,000 per annum, which is altogether insufficient for his requirements. The kaiser has no personal extravagances, but lives a simple and strenuous life of hard work and little luxury. He spends little money on his table, for the cuisine of the German imperial residence is notorious for its inferiority.

The kaiser is not a dandy, and spends a comparatively small amount every year on his clothes. The horses he rides are not particularly good breed, and not unusually expensive. He is not a gambler, and does not indulge in other dissipations which would be excusable in his position.

He is, however, extravagant in one respect, namely, in keeping up the imperial magnificence of his court on a scale never previously attempted by a king of Prussia. The support of relatives forms a first charge on the kaiser's income. He has to provide an annual income for his six sons, and has to maintain a separate court for several more distant relatives.

The kaiser travels in the same splendor in which he lives at home. Wherever he goes he is accompanied by a large suite of officers and gentlemen and of household and court officials.

During his recent Mediterranean trip the kaiser gave away 80 diamond rings, 150 diamond pins, 32 necklaces, 30 golden watches, 100 golden cigarette cases, and 20 other articles of jewelry to various persons from whom he received attention in the course of his journey. The whole Mediterranean trip is estimated to have cost £60,000. The cost of the kaiser's journey to Palestine six years ago exceeded £100,000.

Apart from his expenditure for purposes of royal display, the kaiser devotes a large sum every year to the encouragement of art and of the drama. He is continually ordering monuments to be erected at his own expense, and buys pictures for presentation to public galleries.

The kaiser maintains the Royal opera house, the Royal theater in Berlin, and the Royal theater at Weisbaden at his own expense. All three theaters are conducted only partially as profit making concerns.

With all these financial burdens the kaiser is unable to make both ends meet on his income, and has been obliged to borrow money from some of his wealthy subjects. The kaiser has never borrowed money from Prussian noblemen, but only from great commercial magnates and millionaire manufacturers.

RELICS HAVE VALUE.

THE IMPORTANCE OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS TO CITIES.

General Movement Throughout Country to Preserve Famous Buildings and Trees on Account of Their Attraction to Tourists.

Boston.—What is the matter with ancient history for a municipal asset?—the nation, not the government, would be bankrupt but for Cook's tourists. Stratford-upon-Avon is worth a good-sized manufacturing town to England. Liberty bell rings the changes upon many a fat hotel bill for the benefit of Philadelphia landlords. Most American towns which have historical associations have begun to appreciate them. East and west the landmarks are being preserved. It has been discovered that history made is quite as valuable as history in the making, so far as drawing a crowd is concerned.

"Our bank statements would be smaller by millions every year," said a well-known Boston financial man the other day. "If it were not for throngs of tourists who come to Boston all the year through, and particularly in the vacation months, to climb Bunker Hill mountain, to take Paul Revere's ride by trolley car, to stand under the elm in Cambridge where Washington took command of the American army, to linger for half an hour on the site of the Brook farm experiment, and to read the inscriptions and tablets which have been so plentifully put up all over eastern Massachusetts. Our monuments are money in our pockets."

Not so many years ago the disposition among Boston business men was very different. Only with the greatest difficulty was the Old South meeting house saved by public-spirited citizens from destruction in 1876. Yet there was general public approval two or three years ago when the owners of the historic structure spurned an almost fabulous offer made by a syndicate to build an office building at the corner of Milk and Washington streets. The proposition was not entertained for a moment, and the real estate people had to build around the old church, which stands today much as it stood when the British

troops used it as a riding academy, save that it now nestles so to speak, in the arms of a skyscraper. The only concession for twentieth-century ideas in the Old South, by the way, is a newly installed automatic sprinkler to be used in case of fire, so that over the very balcony in which subjects of George III used at royal festivals to stand up and sing "God Save the King!" is now extended an array of water pipes ready to save the building.

About the latest movement to conserve one of the historic assets is one looking to keep intact the Paul Revere house in the North end. Situated in the heart of the Italian quarter, this ancient wooden structure has several times been threatened with demolition. It stands on North street, at the foot of the hill surmounted by Christ church, or the old North church, as it is more generally known. Only a few months previous to his celebrated ride, Revere had witnessed from this house, which was then situated in the old fashionable part of the town, the massacre in the square between Faneuil hall and the old state house. It is a plain, wooden, three-story edifice in Dutch style, built soon after the fire in 1676—a monument to the good constructive methods employed in colonial days. A very large number of Bostonians are determined that it shall not be torn down while it still holds together.

Similarly every project to transform or demolish a landmark is bitterly opposed and usually defeated in Boston. For the past 10 or 12 years a real estate syndicate has been trying vainly to get possession of Park Street church, popularly known as "Brimstone Corner," and noted as the headquarters of the orthodox faction in the Unitarian controversy of three-quarters of a century ago—the church too, in which the first Sunday school was organized in America, and in which the national hymn, "America," was sung for the first time. Although this site, which is opposite the entrances of Park Street station, the most frequented of the subway stations of the Boston Elevated company's system, is naturally of immense value, every attempt to acquire it for commercial purposes has been stoutly resisted. Efforts to get the land near by on which St. Paul's, Daniel Webster's old church, stands, have also failed repeatedly.

Charlie Holds Court-Martial.

Alderman E. E. Phillips, of Bath

England, formerly mayor of that city, says that he saw an assembly of rooks in the trees surrounding his home.

The birds, about 100 in number, ap-

peared to hold a court-martial on three wrongdoers.

Suddenly they fell upon the three victims, who soon dropped dead into the garden below.

One had a broken and lacerated wing, another a lacerated wound in the throat, and the third a severe injury to the head.

Mr. Phillips cannot say what the of-

fense was, but he suspects that Jeal-

ousy was at the bottom of it.

Old Warships Almost Useless.

Condemned battle ships rarely bring

more than five per cent. of their origi-

nal cost when broken up. In many

instances not even this is saved, some

ships being sacrificed for as little as

three per cent. of their valuation.

Male Chefs Are Best.

The manager of a prominent hotel

declares that male chefs are better

than women because they are more

thorough in their work.

OLD ENGLISH CLOCK.

Timespiece in York, Me., That Has Served Nine Generations of One Family.

York, Me.—On the height of land in this city overlooking the bay, and from which the warning lights of Booth Island, the Knobble isles of Shoals and Cape Porpoise may be seen, stands the residence of Hon. Edward C. Moody, built more than 150 years ago.

In the basement used as library and reading-room (once as the workshop where sleds, yokes and shoes were made and mended) stands an old English clock, which has correctly marked the flight of time for at least nine generations of Moodys.

The writer is aware of but one like it

in New England, that being in the Gov. Pickering mansion at Salem.

The old clock was in 1745 the property

of Rev. Samuel Moody (Fr. Moody), pastor of the First Church of Christ in York, and chaplain of the expedition to Cape Breton, under Sir William Pepperell.

"Father" Moody was strongly urged by his friends not to accept Sir William Pepperell's tender of the chaplainship, but he said: "No, there never was a bullet made to hurt me," and though 70 years old, he entered on the enterprise with great zeal, and predicted that Louisburg would be taken.

It was at a dinner after the surrender and in commemoration of that event that Mr. Moody uttered that remarkable blessing which was at once concise and to the admiration as well as disappointment of all present. Sir William Pepperell and others, knowing his usual prolixity on such occasions, were fearful the dinner might get cold; yet knowing his arbitrary and independent disposition, no one would take the liberty to suggest to him that brevity in his address to the Throne of Grace was desirable. All unconscious of their feeling, Mr. Moody approached the table, and, lifting up his hands, expressed himself thus:

"O, Lord, we have so many things to thank Thee for that time will be infinitely too short to do it. We must, therefore, leave it for the works of eternity. Bless our food and fellowship on this joyful occasion, for Christ's sake. Amen."

The old minister returned to York in good health and resumed his labors with his people. Two years later he died in great distress of body, lying in the arms of his son. His remains were buried in the old cemetery near the meeting house in York village.

PREMIER OF NORWAY.

Peter C. H. K. Michelsen Popular with the People—Strong Advocate of Separate Consular System.

Christiania, Norway.—Peter Christian H. K. Michelsen, premier and head of the council of state to which the government of Norway was intrusted by the stonethrowing when that body cut loose from Sweden, was born in Bergen, March 15, 1857, studied law and practiced his profession in his native city until 1885, when he became a ship builder.

In 1881 he was selected to the stonethrowing, and in 1888 he was president of the exposition in Bergen. In the fall of 1903 he became a member of the Hagerup-Ibsen cabinet as a councilor of state in Stockholm, and later was minister

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GIRL TO SEEK POLE.

MISS MAMIE BABB ANXIOUS TO GO WITH PEARY.

Maine School-Teacher Fond of Adventure in the Wilds—Will Take Case of Wireless Telegraph Apparatus.

Norway, Me.—Love for adventure and a desire to be the first woman to reach the north pole have caused Miss Mamie Babb to abandon school-teaching to sail, she says, with Lieutenant Commander Robert E. Peary in his quest for the north pole.

From the peak of the explorer's new steamer will float an American flag presented to Miss Babb by her pupils at the little school at North Harpswell.

"What danger can there be in such a journey?" she asks when the perils of an arctic trip are pointed out to her by relatives who are opposed to her going. "No one need have fears for our safety. I shall be the first woman to reach the pole, because I know Mr. Peary will find it this time."

Mrs. Peary and her daughter, Mamie, 12 years old, will also be passengers on the Roosevelt, but they will return home when the steamer arrives at the point where relief supply stations are to be established. Miss Babb says she will stick to the ship until the end. "If the men stand the trip I guess I can," she says.

Miss Babb is 30 years old, tall and handsome. For several years she has lived with an uncle and aunt at Westbrook, who are greatly averse to the trip she is about to take. They believe that she will be much better off if she attends to school-teaching and leaves the hunt for the pole to Peary and his party of Eskimos.

"The idea of a girl going on such a trip," said the aunt. "But, then, Mamie has always had her own way. But if she

A SURPRISE PARTY TENDERED
TO THE BOY WHO MADE
A CHAIR WITHOUT
NAILS.

Mr. Daniel Gray, a graduate of the Dwight School, made a chair without using nails. It is a beautiful thing with little squirrels eating acorns burnt on it. This chair was on exhibition at the school and created a great deal of interest, as it is of Greek origin. People for many miles around have come to Mr. Gray's home on Northampton street to see this wonderful chair.

Misses Carolina Williams, Ethel Butler, Marguerite Vanderbilt, May Pile, Mamie Anthony and Una Gray were so proud of Mr. Gray's work that they tendered him a surprise party at his home on last Thursday evening. He received many beautiful presents. Some of those present were Annie Turner, Ada Stewart, Almina Johnston, Emily Allston, Clyde Palmer, Bertha Cherry from Providence, Rose Hutchinson, Willamina Dick, Sarah Foster, Minerva Palmer, Louise Palmer, Bessie Jackson, Annie Rue, Irene Antwine, a visitor from New York, Theodore Jackson, Roy Callis, Walter Hutchinson, Robert Smith, Joe Swan, Sam Pool, Egbert Pile, Gustave Coether, Roscoe Tucker, David Rutherford, Robert Smith and Leroy Johnson.

REV. DREW, A LOVER OF CHILDREN.

One of the greatest outdoor occasions that has ever taken place in the District of Columbia, will be held Friday, July 21st, at the Eureka Park, Anacostia, D. C., at the free picnic tendered to the children of Washington and vicinity by Rev. Mr. Drew and Rev. Mr. Lindsay. The park will be open from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m. Music will be furnished by the Metropolitan Orchestra. Chartered cars will leave Eleventh street and Florida avenue northwest at 11:30 a. m. conveying the children to the park. The afternoon will be devoted to the enjoyment of the children and the evening to the adults. At 4 p. m. Rev. Mr. Drew will deliver an address on the late Frederick Douglass, and at the close of the address the party will go to the home of Mr. Douglass.

MERIT RECOGNIZED.

Miss Jeannette E. Anderson has been promoted from the Armstrong Manual Training High School to the position of Assistant Directress of Domestic Art in the public schools. Miss Anderson is a lady of fine attainments and in every way qualified for her new position. It has only been three years since she was promoted from the graded schools to the above named school, and so well has been her good teaching until the Board of Education has seen fit to appoint her to this responsible position.

DANIEL W. BAKER WINS.

President Roosevelt has appointed Daniel W. Baker United States Attorney to succeed Mr. Morgan H. Beach. The appointment is universally approved by the members of the bar and the people.

Daniel William Baker was born at Calvert College, New Windsor, Carroll county, Md., on October 4, 1867. His father was Andrew Hull Baker, a well known teacher and mathematician, who founded Calvert College, and was afterward professor of mathematics at Mt. St. Mary's College.

At this latter institution the newly appointed District attorney was educated—in Emmitsburg, Md. He entered Georgetown Law School in 1881, and in 1883 received the degree of LL. B. In 1883 he was made LL. M. and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia October 10, 1892. In 1897 Mt. St. Mary's College conferred upon him the degree of A. M. honoris causa.

Mr. Baker was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia under Henry E. Davis, but resigned after about a year to engage in the practice of law for himself, a course which has resulted in his present reputation for legal ability and sound judgment.

On January 1, 1901, he entered into partnership with Wilton J. Lambert, under the firm name of Lambert & Baker.

RALPH GIVENS, ESQ.

There is no young man more highly respected and appreciated than Ralph Givens, Esq., the able prosecuting attorney at Police Court, Mr. Given deserves what he has because he has gained it by hard work and ability. The Bee can state that no member of the bar would like to see this young man displaced. What he needs is an able assistant but The Bee is of the opinion that the new district attorney, Mr. Baker, will give him.

A Big Excursion
FOR WHITE AND COLORED PERSONS

desiring to visit Lynchburg and Danville, Va. Can go July 29th inst.

LEGAL NOTICES.
THOMAS L. JONES ATTORNEY.
In the Supreme Court of the District
of Columbia.

Walter Nervis vs. Sarah Nervis, Equity No. 23,032, Docket No. The object of this suit is to obtain a divorce from the defendant, Sarah Nervis, on the ground of adultery and desertion, provided a copy of this order be published once each week for three successive weeks in *The Washington Law Reporter* and *The Washington Bee*.

On motion of the complainant, by his attorney, Thomas L. Jones, it is this 19th day of July, A. D. 1905, ordered that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein, on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

WRIGHT,
true copy: Associate Justice.
Test: J. F. YOUNG, Clerk.

By Harry Givens, Asst. Clerk.

BOARD UPHOLDS DECISION.

Declines to Reverse Finding in Case
of Detective Henry Lacey.

From the *Daily Post*. F. H. Stephenson, chairman of the police trial board, in reply to the argument submitted on appeal by Attorney George Hoover in behalf of Detective Henry Lacey, who was recently convicted by the board on charges of using harsh, violent, and disrespectful language regarding one W. C. Chase, thus defines the jurisdiction of the police trial board:

The jurisdiction of the police trial board is criminal in its nature. It has no authority, and does not attempt to give relief to one individual as against another after the manner of civil courts. Its sole purpose is to inquire whether there has been an offense committed against the good order and discipline of the police force. It does not concern itself whether the motive of the individual in furnishing information in which to base charges proceeds from mere personal spite of a commendable desire to further the ends of justice. It limits its inquiries merely to the question of the commission of the offense charged.

This argument of Chairman Stephenson, which was submitted to Commissioner West, was concurred in by the Commissioner, with instructions that Mr. Hoover be informed that the Commissioners see no valid reason for changing their action relative to the finding of the trial board.

In his argument for reversal of the trial board, Attorney Hoover said that Chase became so boisterous and obstreperous at the time of the trial that it was necessary for the board to order his ejection from the room, and that all the testimony given by Chase was ordered expunged from the record because Chase refused to answer a question.

JOHNNY, AFTER THE FOURTH.
Johnny's lying in the bed
All wrapped and bandaged tight—
For Johnny he did celebrate,
And now he's an awful sight.

His face is black with powder marks,
One eye is almost out;
Poor Johnny looks like he has been
In some pugilistic bout.

A great big cannon cracker
Did not as soon explode
As master Johnny thought it ought—
So up to it he strode
And bent himself to pick it up—
When, bang! the giant cracker went.
Into the house they Johnny bore,
And for the doctor sent.

His hands are burned and swollen,
His nose is twice its regular size;
And the doctor says 'twill be some time
Ere he'll let Johnny rise.
Then he says Johnny will look bad
For many years to come,
And that his eye may never be
Again a perfect one.

Poor Johnny, he must lay in bed
While the other children play—
And all because of celebrating
The nation's greatest day.

But Johnny says that he don't care,
Just so he doesn't die,
And that he'll celebrate again
The Fourth of next July.

—CLARENCE EMERY ALLEN.

COMEILNESS VS. UGLINESS.

The old saw, "that pretty is as pretty does," has been rendered obsolete by the Richmond City School Board, so far as it pertains to future schoolmarms for our city public schools. At the election of teachers a fortnight or three weeks ago a resolution was adopted making comeliness of personal appearance and beauty of face essential to eligibility for teachers. The adoption of this resolution has set many to thinking. Many of the teachers who have spent years in the schools wintering and summering the work, many times at a loss of health and to mental contentment, are beginning to

Cresta Blanca

Peerless Vintages.

3 Bordeau Claret Reproductions
At \$5.50, \$7 and \$8 doz. qts.
3 Sauterne Reproductions
At \$6, \$9 and \$11 doz. qts.

Christian Xander's Quality House,
909 7th st. Phone M. 274.

PETER GROGAN,
Credit for all Washington.

During July and August our store
will close at 1 p. m. Saturdays—other
days at 5 p. m.

REDUCED
PRICES ON
PARLOR, BED-
ROOM, AND
DINING ROOM
FURNITURE

The most attractive bargain event
of the whole year is now in progress
here. Prices are greatly reduced on
Parlor Suites, Brass Bedsteads, Oak,
Mahogany and Bird's-eye Maple Bed-
room Suites, China Closets, Side-
boards, extension Tables, &c. You
are as welcome as ever to

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All broken lots and odd pieces are
being hurried away at remarkably
low prices. We allow an additional
discount of 10 per cent. for cash with
order, or if the account is paid in full
within 30 days, and 5 per cent. if closed
in 90 days.

PETER GROGAN,
817-819-821-823 7th St., between H
and I Sts.

wonder if they are to be supplanted by
the comely young misses. And the
trouble does not stop with the old
and experienced teachers, all of our
youngsters who may finish the pro-
scribed course in the public city
schools and continue their studies
in the public schools, are not at all
likely to be a lily-of-the-valley, a rose of
Sharon, or a Solomon's seal, black
and comely. Yes, they feel that na-
ture's failure to bestow upon their
daughter's comeliness of form and
beauty of face has rendered her unfit
for the work of teaching in Rich-
mond, although b-neath that homely
exterior may be a heart and mind end-
owed with all those noble traits of
true womanly nature and intelligence
so essential to a true teacher.—The
Reformer.

JULY EXPLOSIONS.
Mr. H. L. Robinson of Eleventh street
northwest was startled by a report from
his sleeping apartments July 4th. He
thought that some bad boys had thrown
a fire cracker in his window. On enter-
ing his room his madame presented him a
baby boy. This is indeed a fourth a
July baby.

GROGAN'S.
The first installment house that
was ever established was by Mr.
Peter Grogan, 817 to 823 Seventh
street, N. W. After the death of
Mr. Grogan his business, which is
the largest in the city, has been and is
now being conducted by his sons,
who are all active and persevering
business men. There are three sons
of the late Peter Grogan who are
conducting his business. This great
house was established over a quarter
of a century ago. This house sup-
plies all Washington. It is patron-
ized because it is one of the most
reliable firms in the city. Read his
great advertisement in this issue of
THE BEE. Peter Grogan is a name
known to all Washington. Don't
forget the number, 817 to 823 Seventh
street, N. W. You can get any-

—Charles Cutch Olonzo Mitchell
The Manhattan
Buffet

FINE WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS
478 Pennsylvania ave., N. W.

Chas. Cutch, Manager for Gen. Nola

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For everybody at rates lower than the lowest,
on't be deceived; Lo us and investigate.
But we are strictly confidential. No one knows of
our transaction with us. We lend on furniture,
pinions, or cash. If you have a loan now
anywhere and need more money, come to us.
Nothing deducted from loan. You get full amount.
Extension in case of sickness without
extra charge.

METROPOLITAN LOAN AND
TRUST CO.
505 E St., N. W.

Established 1866
BURNSTINE LOAN OFFICE,

Gold and silver watches, diamonds
and jewelry, guns, mechanical
tools, ladies and gentlemen's wearing
apparel.

Old gold and silver bought.
Unredeemed pledges for sale
328 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.

BEST QUALITY ICE.
UNEXCELLED SERVICE.

Special attention to family trade.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MADRE'S Park, situated on the Eg-
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rent for picnics and private parties. The
price has been reduced so as to accom-
modate the many. For terms apply to
M. A. D. Madre at park.

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The Standard Remedy for
Chills, Fevers, Malaria,
Biliousness and General Debility.

THE best household medicine and tonic in
the world, as hundreds can attest. Don't
wait until malaria, or TYPHOID FEVER
fastens its hold on you, but fortify your
system against its attacks by taking regular
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A druggist 50c, or sent by mail.
Prepared by KLOCZEWSKI & CO., Wash-
ington, D. C. SEND for testimonials.

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Hot and Cold Baths. Hair Cutting
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DEALER IN

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES & PRO-
VISIONS

BEEF, LAMB, VEAL, MUTTON
AND PORK.

Smoked, Salt and Corned Meats a
Specialty.

Marketing Delivered Promptly.

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\$5 REWARD

If you'll give me the name and
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who want to buy a house, lot or
farm, and I succeed in making a sale,
I'll give you \$5.00 in each sale.

Easy, isn't it?

See me about several other GOOD
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A square deal.

J. B. HYMAN, Real Estate,

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Visit his Drug Store at
316 4½ STREET, S. W.

Stop at the Soda Fountain and try
his new drink.

PINO FLIP.

Pino Flip is kept by Dr. Richardson
in South Washington. You
should not fail to call in and test it.

RICHARDSON, 316 4½ St., S. W.

\$6.00

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SEA ISLE CITY & OCEAN CITY,
NEW JERSEY

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From June 23 until September 9, 1905,
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will sell Excursion Tickets to above
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and Saturday, good returning until fol-
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We will lend you from \$10.00 to \$100.00 on your
furniture, piano, &c., and arrange the loan in as
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us for deduct nothing and charge the least. If
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